

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 28 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2293

THE SCHEME TO ANNEX

It is Worked by A. S. Humphreys and T. Fitch.

"Annex Hawaii to California." With this battle cry there is being organized here a campaign, which for features, spectacular and absurd, will outdo anything yet attempted by its leaders.

The plan, the skirmish for which was the publication of an interview with President David Starr Jordan of Stanford, telling the advantages of citizenship in the Golden State, is to secure the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the State of California, as counties, not, be it understood, for the good of the islands or their people, but for the political advantage of the men in the scheme.

The men behind the guns in this war for the aggrandizement of California are Judge Abram S. Humphreys, who is now on the way to Washington, for "a much needed rest," Thomas Fitch, who is now here endeavoring to have himself considered seriously by the responsible people of the community. "Volcano" Marshall, very much alive after the opium-like somnolence of his eruptions, though the lava seems to have cooled largely, sundry henchmen of the first-named, a calf and a goat.

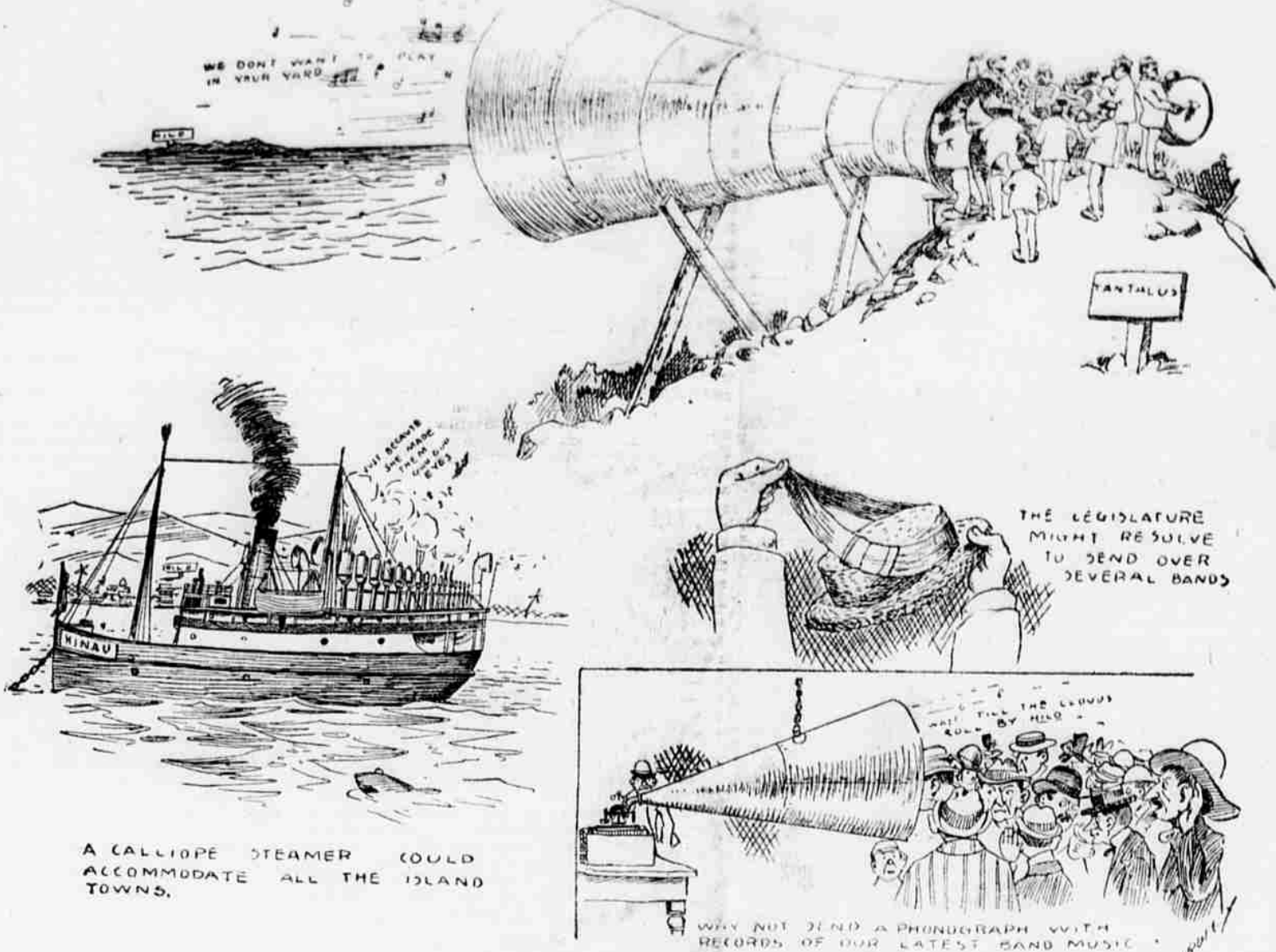
The plan of the campaign, so far as it can be learned by observation and from men who have been made cognizant of its principal features, embraces two leading movements. The first is the flanking of all opponents by securing the publication in the leading papers of the United States of a series of articles setting forth that this plan has the endorsement of all the responsible men who have been alarmed by the actions of the present Legislature, and who look to this outcome to save the property interests. The second is the securing of opinions favorable to their cause, or statements which may be made to read so as to be construed in that way, from all visitors who may come to the islands, before the next meeting of Congress, to the end that there may be reference as to the wishes of the people, and that testimony may be thus collected for submission to the legislative branch at the next session.

The first move made was the preparation of a long list of arguments in favor of the annexation of the islands to California, which was for the use of the chief conspirator, who is now on the mainland, and who will be, according to the present plan, interviewed in each city he may visit. The press bureau of the army meanwhile has been busily engaged in the preparing of a series of letters of correspondence, which it is said, will be sent to the leading newspapers of the United States, with suitable illustrations, all emphasizing the evil days upon which the Territory has fallen and the necessity for Congress to redeem the islands by passing an enabling act, which will permit California to take in the baby Territory which is at its doorstep. At the head of the bureau of publicity and extinction of Hawaiian identity has been placed Arthur S. Johnston, brother-in-law of Humphreys, and formerly on the editorial staff of the organ of the leader of the forces. As there have appeared recently a number of republications of matter written to misrepresent Hawaii from Washington, and which correspond to the general style of the correspondence of the organ from the capital, which appears with the initials "E. S. L." as signature, it is believed that the correspondent has been added to the bureau.

The plan for the making of converts and their being used as stalking horses, began with the descent upon President Jordan, and it is said was successfully tried upon Congressman Shaffroth of Colorado, who passed through the city recently on his way to Manila. There are in the ranks of the aforementioned henchmen several Native Sons of the Golden West, and these have been taught a chorus which sets forth the newer glories which will come to the State of their nativity through the addition of these islands. Judge Humphreys and Thomas Fitch are always referred to by the members of the choir, which just barely escapes being invisible, as the Political Moses and Aaron who are to lead the Hawaiian children into the Promised Land.

Locally, the Home Rulers are being told that they are still in bondage, and that they may only have a ration of straw for their bricks when turned into Californians; that they must renounce something, and that something their political entity, in the search for some revenge which the leaders of the new move intend is coming to them. With a subsidized press in addition to the organ of the army, the Pelican, it has been named by some of the underlings, the annexation plan is to be whopped up all along the line. The evils of the present regime are to be catalogued daily, and the native Hawaiians are to be told that their only hope of salvation lies through annexation to California. In addition to this the thought factory here is to supply the advance agent of extinction with new drams after each 40, and it is hoped that several interviews in every town along the line of railroad to be taken across the country, the United States

SUGGESTIONS FOR MUSICAL HILO.



A CALLIOPE STEAMER COULD ACCOMMODATE ALL THE ISLAND TOWNS.

will be well billed for the farce which will come later.

A prominent Home Rule legislator said last evening when approached on the matter:

"I do not wish to have my name used in connection with this thing, but I am confident that Humphreys and his force, from Tom Fitch to 'Volcano' Marshall, are working at this plan, not with the idea of helping the Islands of Hawaii, mind you, but to foster the political interests of Humphreys and his coterie. I was surprised yesterday when I heard that Keliokoa had introduced his resolution, and I was still more surprised when I heard that Emmeluth had taken the stand on the question that he did. The statements made by Makekau also made me think. Judging from the remarks made by these three men, two of whom have been on different sides of nearly every question before the Legislature except this. It would seem that there has been something doing among the Home Rulers, and that they have not, as was expected, been pulled about by the nose."

"The annexation people have, I am told, a press bureau, that they are trying to advance their views. Arthur Johnston is at the head of it."

"What do I think will be the outcome of this matter? Well, it is hard to say. This thing of being a political prophet is a risky business. Of this I am sure, however: It will not have the effect that Humphreys and Fitch are calculating upon producing. We have our differences of opinion here, some of them are pretty bitter, but when it comes to outsiders stepping in and destroying our chances of Statehood, filling our island with more mainland carpet-baggers, and bringing as Beckley said yesterday, the riffraff of California to our shores, I am sure that our opposing views are not so great but what we can stand shoulder to shoulder and bridge our differences for the time being. When the existence of Hawaii is at stake, I am sure it will not take us long to reconcile our differing political opinions."

"I am told that Tom Fitch is working quite actively in this campaign. This is a most amusing spectacle to me. A man who has not been in the Territory long enough to vote, coming to the fore in this way and telling us what we ought to do, when I doubt whether he knows the names of all islands in the group in which he is living. How true the statement is, I do not know, but I am told, and have reason to believe, that when the next mail arrives from the coast it will contain papers from San Francisco that will have been induced, through the advance agent of this scheme, to take up and air this plan. I am anxious to see how correct I am in this. I feel all the more certain as I know a San Francisco reporter who might be influenced by the same ship with Humphreys."

"The matter of Dr. Jordan, is, I am positive, but another instance of the methods of these schemers. The doctor has been induced to say things that would contribute to the stock in trade of this outfit. It may be pretty strong language, but I honestly believe the gentleman from Stanford is unwittingly being used as a cat's paw. Time will tell whether or not I am correct in this surmise."

"Whatever our opinions are let us

keep them at home. We have our own destiny to solve. California can no more do it for us than we could solve the troubles that beset her. I for one, am for Hawaii first, last and all the time."

CHINA CONCEDES EVERYTHING

HONGKONG, June 14.—An imperial edict grants all the powers demanded. The signature to the treaty will be completed at the end of June.

Chinese literary and military examinations will be suspended for five years in all provinces where there has been anti-foreign riots since 1900.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons Lord Cranborne stated that the allies had agreed upon the necessity of maintaining 6,000 troops in North China.

HONGKONG, June 14.—The permanent garrison remaining in Tien-tsin consists of the Hongkong Regiment and the Thirty-first Madras Infantry, with pom-poms. At Shanhaiwan the garrison consists of the Fourth Gurkha Infantry.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Balance on Hand Will Be Handed to Territorial Treasurer.

All but \$9,335.60 of the deposits made in the Postal Savings Bank during the days of the Republic has been paid back to the depositors, and on July 1 this amount will be turned over to the Territorial Treasurer. An urgent call is made by the officials who have been handling the deposits for depositors to present their certificates and take away this balance in order that the books of the defunct bank can be closed forever.

Already \$754,731.71 has been paid back to depositors since Hawaii became a Territory, \$200,000 of which represents the amount paid back to the order of the Immigration Board for the return of Chinese laborers to their native land. This money was deposited by a law of the Republic compelling contract laborers to return to their homes.

Colonial Mail Service.

AUCKLAND, June 4.—At Otahuhu last night Mr. W. F. Massey, M.H.R. for Franklin, addressed a meeting of his electors with reference to the mail service between the United States and New Zealand. He said:

"Turning on the question of the 'P.O.' mail service and the fact that the American mail had to be withdrawn from the line owing to the operation of the American shipping laws, the Commonwealth Government and the New Zealand Government should join in requesting the United States Government to so amend their laws that British ships could trade between American ports just as the American steamers traded between colonial ports. Mr. Massey pointed out that Canada, being in a position to retaliate upon American shipping on the Canadian lakes, had been granted a similar concession."

Congo Free State

BELLEVILLE, June 11.—King Leopold, considering that Belgium is unprepared to govern the Congo Free State, objects to M. De Weert's proposal for its immediate annexation.

AUCKLAND HAS A GREAT FIRE

AUCKLAND, May 31.—A most disastrous fire occurred at an early hour this morning, when the Grand Hotel (of which Mr. Johnston is the proprietor), one of the finest and most up-to-date establishments in Auckland, a splendid modern brick building, was almost completely destroyed, only the bare charred walls remaining. The conflagration was unfortunately attended by loss of life and several lamentable incidents, several of the inmates being injured in escaping from the burning building.

The Grand Hotel was the property of Mr. Moss Davis, who values the building at about \$40,000. There were about thirty rooms in the old building, and the recent additions cost about \$15,000. The property is insured partly in the Imperial and partly in the National, for either \$27,000 or \$50,000, so that Mr. Davis will be a considerable loser. As indicated, large additions have just been made to the hotel, and it has just been newly furnished for the reception of the Duke of York's suite. The furniture and stock were the property of Mr. Johnston, and were insured in the Norwich Union Office. The estimated damage to the building, furniture and stock is \$60,000.

The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Johnston, was in terrible agony of mind, believing that at least three of his children were in the burning building, but as to whether this was so or not was considered doubtful for some time. Inquiries were made on all hands to discover the truth, people hoping almost against hope that they had escaped unnoticed, and had been taken into the home of some friend or neighbor. Gradually, however, every shred of hope had to be abandoned, and it was not longer possible to avoid the sad truth that three of Mr. Johnston's little children had been burned to death.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Grand Hotel was secured by the Government for the accommodation of a portion of the suite of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The rooms were to have been specially furnished, but fortunately nothing so far had actually been done as regards the preparation of the apartments. This work was to have been put in hand at an early date.

Passport Fraud Exposed

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Uta Mackawa, a Japanese girl who arrived here on May 30th on the steamer City of Peking and was refused landing on account of irregularities in her passport, was ordered deported yesterday by Commissioner-General Powderly. When the woman arrived here a Japanese called on Commissioner North and represented himself as a contractor at Fort Ord and for his husband. It was learned that he misrepresented his occupation, and furthermore that the woman's passport had done service in two previous cases. An appeal was taken from North's decision to refuse her landing, but it was sustained by the Washington authorities.

Life in Arizona

TUCSON, A. T., June 20.—Tom Burns was shot and killed by a cowboy named Wallace at Mammoth. Burns and Wallace had been riding together on the range and had trouble. Burns, who is known over the Southwest as a gun fighter, was shot in pulling his six-shooter and was shot off his horse. He was employed as a guard for the Wells-Fargo for many years, and was a member of the posse that captured Sontag and Bryce, who held up a Southern Pacific train at Fresno, California years ago.

A NEW YORK BARGE CANAL

NEW YORK, June 20.—Buffalo is co-operating with New York, and all backers of canal improvements, to secure a 10,000-ton barge waterway, according to George H. Raymond, secretary of the canal enlargement committee of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, who was in New York city a day or two ago, and conferred with local leaders of the canal campaign.

As to the fact that Buffalo endorsed the \$25,000,000 proposition and endeavored to secure its passage by the Legislature, Raymond said that that action was taken only as a matter of expediency, and that Buffalo did not abandon the fight for a larger improvement until it became evident the 1,000-ton barge scheme could not possibly be put through during the last session. Mr. Raymond said that the work now being done by Buffalo was on the line of a campaign of education in favor of a barge waterway.

Speaking of the proposition for a ship canal, which is being considered by the canal association of greater New York, Mr. Raymond expressed the opinion that such a waterway would be absolutely impracticable. Even should such a waterway be constructed, he said, it would be almost impossible to navigate large ships on it, for with a heavy wind they could not see their course. They would necessarily move at a reduced speed, which would add to the cost of transportation. Such a canal, he thought, would not be used by ships, but rather by barges, say of 1,000 tons capacity, since the latter could be handled more easily and operated much more economically. The proposed 1,000-ton barge canal would meet all requirements.

Survey of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Ocean steamer lanes across the Pacific have been established, under the plan proposed by the Navy Department a year ago. These lanes are thirty miles wide and insure safe navigation, for no obstructions have been discovered.

Reports received by Captain C. C. Todd, hydrographer of the navy, from sixty commanders of war ships, Government transports and merchant steamers show that not a single menace to navigation exists within the limits of the tracks planned by the department. The lanes across the Pacific connect San Francisco with Honolulu, Guam and Manila; San Francisco with Nagasaki and Honolulu and Guam with Nagasaki.

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OLY BILL'S LITTLE JOB

Tries to Rescue the Annexation Ring.

The Senate yesterday morning, at the suggestion of "Oily Bill" White, tabled the resolution protesting against the annexing of the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California. There was considerable time spent in discussing the matter, and it was only after several members had been granted the privilege of the floor that the question was disposed of as stated.

In the afternoon the Senate bill was taken in hand once more, with the usual changing and readjusting, while the usual amount of talking and noisy sparring were indulged in.

Now that the dog days of summer are here, the Senate has thrown dignity to the winds, and has gone in for comfort. Coats are no longer kept upon the backs, and the display of brightly-colored suspenders outshines the vivid oratory of the Senators. "Oily Bill" wears a pair of narrow-green supporters. Kanuha's are of a delicate cream hue. Striped shirts are the rule. Smoking is no longer prohibited, and the steel blue fumes of fragrant manillas, "two-for's" and the "Hawaiian Senate for de Mazumas" fill the Senate chamber with fragrance, and almost conceal the rotund form of the president. In many respects the Senate resembles the traditional Wouter Van Twiller Parliament in old Dutch New York.

MORNING SESSION.

The Senate worked its brains and its jaws yesterday morning over concurrent resolution No. 4, which recites the alleged attempt to annex the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California. "Oily Bill" White threw himself into the fray with a vengeance, and did what he could to kill the resolution. He was not successful in his attempt; for the Humphreys measure was placed on the table, and will in a few days come up for consideration once more.

As soon as the bill had been read Senator J. Brown moved that the concurrent resolution pass. He was followed by Mr. Carter, who suggested that copies of the resolution be sent to the heads of the Legislature at Sacramento. He was opposed by Senator Axtell, who said that this work would be but so much additional expense.

White made a vigorous assault on the resolution. He declared that there was no attempt being made to annex the Territory of Hawaii to the State of California, and that to take notice of the so-called movement, he called it, would result in actual harm to the people and to the political condition of things in Hawaii.

It was at this point that Mr. Brown withdrew his motion, and the resolution was tabled.

The salary bill from the House came up from the House and was compared item for item with that of the Senate. The Senators professed to be very much shocked at the extravagance of the Lower House, and congratulated themselves upon what they called their frugality.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the Senate assembled in the afternoon Senator Carter introduced the following resolution:

To the President of the Senate:

The members of the public expenditures committee, to whom was referred certain items under Superintendent of Public Works, begs to report as follows:

Unpaid bills 1897 to date, amounting to \$10,021.60, are due and unpaid, and I believe the Senate should see that these worthy people get their money, therefore recommend that these items be inserted in the bill.

Unpaid bills from same department bureau of health, amounting to \$1,509.40, are due and unpaid, and these items should be settled, therefore, I recommend that they be inserted in the bill.

Treasury Department, unpaid bills amounting to \$454.45, also to be inserted.

Other items of loan bill should be paid whenever a loan is provided.

Items, "Expenses, Rubonic Plague," have already been inserted in the bill. Carter inserted the following bill:

Unpaid bills 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901—

Department Public Works	\$10,021.61
Treasury Department	454.45
Health Department	1,509.40
	\$11,985.46

Following him came Senator J. Brown, who introduced the following:

"Resolved, that the secretary of the Senate be, and is hereby instructed to have the daily Journal during the present extra session printed in both the Hawaiian and the English languages (separately), and to provide one hundred copies of each for the use and disposition of the Senators, and that, when complete, be furnished to each Senator, one copy of each of said journals, with the name of such Senator printed thereon, and five copies of the English edition to the Secretary of the Territory for forwarding to the proper officials at Washington, D. C., in accordance to the provisions in the organic act."

The said appropriation passed without any criticism.

The items that appear below were then added to the appropriation bill: Salary of Second Assistant

(Continued on Page 3)

Humphreys' Latest Plot Roundly Scored.

California has enough troubles of her own. We have our own problems to deal with. We have our own difficulties to solve our own way. We would be lost in one corner of that state. The selfish of California would be annoyed on our islands and the politicians of that state would use us as loose cannon. They would use that thing but the voice of the people will never bring it about.

A federal officer, who is visiting these islands is advocating this thing. This can be a struggle to us, or it can

Killed	1,500.00
New bridge Mustang to Killee	1,500.00
Road implements	750.00
New road lat & bridge	15,000.00
New curl house, Walluku	25,000.00
New school house, Walluku	2,000.00
New street light, Walluku	\$5,000.00
New support Walluku water works	7,500.00
Total District Walluku	\$100,000.00
LAHAINA DISTRICT:	
Bridges and bridges	\$1,000.00

I certify that the above amounts were
 spent on the construction of the Govern-
 ment landing at Nahiku by the Nahiku
 Sugar Co. after the Government appropri-
 ation had been exhausted.
 HUGH HOWELL,
 Engineer for Superintendent of Public
 Works.

Moreover at this point of the debate
 said that he had just visited the De-
 partment of Public Works, and that
 he had just informed the same com-
 mittee had asked that Department for
 information regarding the validity of
 the said claims. The claim regarding
 the landing, he had been told else-
 where, was all right, it having been
 built at the request of the government
 authorities and was to a certain ex-
 tent a bill of practical necessity on
 the part of the incorporation that had
 erected it. If the petition of the plant-
 ers was not granted they would reim-
 burse themselves by charging the peo-
 ple for the use of the wharf. If they
 were paid for their services now, the
 landing would be free to the people.
 A vote followed, and the Motion
 was adopted, including the two items
 under discussion.

The House then went into a commit-
 tee of the whole in order to act upon
 the expense bill.

Prendergast introduced a motion
 asking that \$10,000 be spent in repair-
 ing the royal mail-sloop. The same
 was adopted. Immediately following,
 these several minor items were read,
 and the second reading of the expense
 bill was concluded.

Adjournment until 2 o'clock today
 followed.

OUR RECENT WAR

WITH THE DONOS

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Ameri-
 can red book for 1888, comprising the for-
 eign relations during the eventful period
 of the Spanish-American war, has just
 appeared. It contains an exhaustive
 summary of the official correspondence.
 The Dupuy de Lome incident and the
 blowing up of the Maine are treated un-
 biasedly. The sentiment in the nation
 in relation to Spain that the United States
 expected the independence of Cuba was
 in a dispatch from Secretary Hay to
 Minister Woodford on March 28, 1898.
 The President had previously instructed Mr.
 Woodford to endeavor to have Spain
 grant Cuba "full self-government." This
 Spain at once asked the meaning of this
 term.

In reply Secretary Hay cabled: "Full
 self-government with indemnity would
 mean Cuban independence."

It appears that just before the war
 broke out Minister Woodford sent word
 that the Queen Regent, yielding to the
 request of the Pope, was about to decree
 a termination of the war in Cuba for a
 period of six months over them. Mr.
 Woodford thought this would avert a crisis in
 the trouble between Spain and the United
 States, but this hope was not realized,
 as Congress soon after adopted the res-
 olutions of Intervention.

The peace negotiations both in Wash-
 ington and Paris are given in extenso.
 When the acquisition of the Philippines
 came up Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Day,
 ambassador at Madrid, to say that the
 United States is almost universal that the peo-
 ple of the Philippines, whatever else be
 done, must be liberated from Spanish
 domination. In this sentiment the Presi-
 dent fully concurs. Nor can we permit
 Spain to transfer any of the islands to
 any other power; nor can we invite an-
 other power or powers to join the United
 States in sovereignty over them. We
 must either hold them or turn them back
 to Spain. Consequently, grave are the
 responsibilities and unforeseen difficul-
 ties which are before us, the President
 can see but one plain path of duty—the
 acceptance of the archipelago."

Early in the war the State Department
 directed our Ambassador at London to
 discreetly inform the British Government
 upon war vessels under the Suez canal.
 In reply it was stated that the British
 Government held that we were unques-
 tionably entitled to the use of the canal
 for warships. The declarations of neu-
 trality by most of the foreign govern-
 ments, except Germany, are given, and
 as to Germany, Ambassador White gives
 a conference with Baron von Hadow in
 which the latter says that Germany has
 not for twenty years issued a proclamation
 of neutrality.

The foreign relations with other coun-
 tries during 1898 also are treated. Few
 of the incidents are of importance. It
 appears, however, that Mr. Sherman,
 then Secretary of State, had a spirited
 conference with the Austrian Minister at
 Washington. The latter had said that
 his Government would hold the United
 States Government responsible for the
 rioting at Lattimer, Pa. Secretary Sher-
 man took sharp issue with "the remark-
 able language" used by the Minister,
 and registered an absolute dissent from
 some of his views.

Chinese affairs are treated only in the
 initial stages of the trouble.

Pacific Mail as a Competitor. In the bidding for the contract to carry 4,000 tons of baled hay for the government from Puget Sound to Man- ila, the Pacific Mail Steamship Com- pany of San Francisco quoted a rate of \$4.50 to have 50 cents on the lowest rate heretofore made between the Sound and the Orient. The fact is significant, in view of the close com- petition between the lines which make Seattle and Tacoma the terminal and whose home port is San Francisco. The Pacific Mail will send the big steamer Algon, of 14,000 tons capacity, for this shipment. Shipping men are inclined to believe this presages the active entry of the Pacific Mail in the commerce between Puget Sound and the far East, and there is likely to be some rate cutting as an incident to the liveliest competition in Oriental traffic that will be the result. Mr. Waterhouse, agent for the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, says that if the Pacific Mail goes north to compete, his company will naturally go to San Francisco in search of trade as a retaliatory measure. UNNECESSARY LOSS OF TIME. Mr. W. B. Whedon, cashier of the First National Bank, of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some ex- amples with a carpenter in his em- ploy that will be of great value to mechanics. He says: "I had a car- penter working for me who was obli- ged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhoea. I mentioned to him that I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the druggist here and informed me that this dose cured him, and he is again at his work."—Cincinnati Enquirer. Honolulu

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account of being troubled with diarrhea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled, and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy had cured me. He bought a bottle of it from the drugstore here and informed me that she does cure him, and he is again at his work." For sale by Nelson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

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NONOATA DATA 40

Canadian Pacific Railway.

TEXT OF THE INCOME TAX SOON TO BE ENFORCED HERE

Notice Advertiser: Allow me to suggest that the publishing of the new income tax law in your paper in full before or on the 1st of July, would be very useful, and no doubt would be appreciated by your subscribers and the public at large. Yours faithfully,
P. A. SCHAEFER.
Honolulu, June 28, 1901.

ACT 20

An Act to Provide a Tax on Incomes.
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. From and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1901, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income, over and above \$1,000, derived by every person residing in the Territory of Hawaii from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory, and by every servant, or officer, of the Territory wherever residing, a tax of 2 per cent on the amount so derived during the year preceding.

Section 2. There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually, except as hereinafter provided, a tax of 2 per cent on the net profit or income above actual operating and business expenses, from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Territory of Hawaii, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Territory, no matter where created and organized; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to corporations, companies or associations conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of another Act.

Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Territory of Hawaii or of municipalities hereafter created by the Territory the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year preceding from sales of real estate, including leaseholds purchased within two years; dividends upon the stock of any corporation; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever.

Section 4. The net profits or income of all corporations shall include the amounts paid or payable to, or distributed or distributable among shareholders from any fund or account, or carried to the account of any fund or used for construction, enlargements of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporation.

In computing the income, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, shall be deducted, and also all interest paid by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. And all Government taxes and license fees paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who or the corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred.

Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Provided further, that no deduction shall be made for personal or family expenses, the exemption of \$1,000 mentioned in section 1 being in lieu of same.

Provided further, that where allowable herein only one deduction of \$1,000 shall be made from the aggregate annual income of all the members of one family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except where two or more wards are comprised in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed \$1,000.

Provided further, that in assessing the income of any person or corporation there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation as dividends upon the stock of such corporation if the tax of 2 per cent has been assessed upon its net profits by said corporation, as required by this Act, nor any bequest or inheritance otherwise taxed as such.

Section 5. Every corporation doing business for profit in the Territory shall make and render to the assessor of its tax division, between the 1st and 31st days of July of each year, beginning with the year 1901, a full return verified by oath or affirmation of its duly empowered officer, in such form as the Treasurer of the Territory may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole twelve months ending June 30th last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross receipts of such corporation from sales made at home or abroad, and from all kinds of business of any name or nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fourth. The amount expended on permanent improvements.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries or compensation of more than \$50 to each person employed, and the name and amount paid to each.

Sixth. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of \$500 or more for the preceding year

from all sources and of all corporations made liable to income tax to make and render a list or return, between the 1st and 31st days of July of each year, in such form as the Treasurer of the Territory may direct, to the assessor of the division in which such persons or corporations reside, locate or do business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all corporations or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, shall make or render a list or return as aforesaid to the assessor of the division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity resides or does business of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, and the assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person or authorized officer of the corporation making the same.

If any person or corporation refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or renders a return which in the opinion of the assessor is false and fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the assessor to summon such person, or any of the officers of such corporation or any person having possession, custody or care of books of accounts containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, or wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogations under oath respecting any income liable to tax or the returns thereof. False, wilful testimony given before such assessor shall be deemed perjury and punishable as such.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of every person or corporation doing business for profit to keep full, regular and accurate books of accounts upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day in regular order, which books shall be open to the inspection of the assessor of the division or any person authorized by him to inspect the same, during business hours.

Section 8. When any person or corporation having taxable income refuses or neglects to render any return or list required by law or decline to take oath or affirmation thereto the assessor may make such assessments as he may consider just and the same shall be binding and conclusive upon all parties and shall not be subject to appeal. In case of any false or fraudulent return or valuation by any taxpayer the assessor shall add 20 per cent to the just valuation of the income of such taxpayer and the amount of the tax assessed on such increase shall become part of the tax on the said income.

Section 9. Any person or corporation who or which has made a legal return as aforesaid may appeal from the amount assessed to the Tax Appeal Court constituted under Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1898, in like manner as allowed in case of property tax appeals and the said court is hereby authorized to hear and determine such appeals subject to the revision of the Supreme Court as provided in the case of property taxes. Where the words "valuation of property" or similar words occur in said Act concerning such appeals the words "amount of taxable income" shall be understood in all proceedings in regard to appeals from assessment or judgments in income tax matters. Any person or corporation appealing from the assessment of the assessor shall lodge with the assessor on or before the 1st day of October of each year a notice in writing of his intention to appeal and the grounds of such appeal, and deposit with him the costs of appeal as prescribed in case of property taxes which cost shall be subject to the regulations prescribed in said Act. The said Tax Appeal Court shall sit for hearing of tax appeals under the authority of this Act between the 5th and 25th days of October of each year.

Section 10. The taxes on income imposed shall be due and payable on or before the 15th day of November of each year; and any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the said 15th day of November shall have added thereto 10 per cent on the amount which shall be and become a part of such tax. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum shall be added to the amount of such tax and penalty from the time same shall become due.

All the powers, authorities and rights to compensation by chapter 51 of the Session Laws of 1898 conferred on the Tax Appeal Court constituted under the authority of said chapter for hearing and determining appeals due to the assessor are conferred on said court for hearing and determining appeals under this Act, and all the powers, authorities and duties contained in or enacted by said chapter four levying, assessing, collecting, receiving and enforcing payments of the tax imposed under the authority of said chapter and otherwise relating thereto shall be severally and respectively conferred, practiced and exercised for levying, assessing, collecting and receiving and enforcing payment of the tax imposed under the authority of this Act, as far as the same shall not be superseded by, and shall be consistent with the express provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same powers and authorities were repeated and re-enacted in the body of this Act with reference to said tax, and all and every the regulations of the said chapter, except as aforesaid, shall be applied, construed, deemed and taken to refer to the tax imposed under the authority of this Act and the assessment books and delinquent tax lists made in accordance with the provisions of said chapter 51 of the Session Laws of 1898 shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the tax imposed under this Act in any case.

Section 11. The Treasurer of the Territory shall furnish the several assessors all necessary books, blanks and stationery to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 12. Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1901 is hereby repealed.

Section 13. This Act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1901.

Approved this 28th day of April, A. D. 1901.

RANFOLD H. MILES,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

ROTORUA, June 11.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall spent an exciting but pleasant time at Rotorua and vicinity today. It was a busy day for the Duke and Duchess, as they were in order to cover as many of the sights as possible in the time available, but withal the day's outing was most enjoyable and crammed full of interest for the Royal visitors and suite, who were introduced to scenes of natural grandeur and phases of human life and character which they had never before seen, and which can be witnessed in no other part of the world. In spite of the gloomy forebodings of the previous day the morning broke beautifully fine. Nothing could have been more miserable or uninviting than Rotorua on Thursday night. It was one continuous downpour of rain. Yet this morning the sun came out brightly, and throughout the day the weather was pleasant, the only drawback being that the roads were heavy, and in some cases little better than a quagmire. On this account the decision of last night to strike out the Waikato trip was adhered to, and the program followed for the day was: A visit to the baths, the opening of the Duchess bath and drive through the Sanatorium grounds; a visit to Ohinemutu, where a brief Maori ceremony took place; a visit to the sights of dances and haka, a small portion of the elaborate program which has been prepared for their Royal Highnesses by the Maori. The principal part of the Maori display will be given tomorrow morning. From the race-course the Royal party drove back to the Grand Hotel to lunch, immediately after lunch their Highnesses and party started for Tikitiki, going across the lake and returning by boat. The start from the Grand Hotel was made at 10 o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses rode in an open coach, accompanied by the Governor and suite, and a number of officers from the visiting warships followed in similar vehicles.

THE DUCHESS BATH.
The first stop was at the new bath, which has been constructed in the Sanatorium grounds in honor of the Royal visit. The Duchess turned the key, and by request of the Government, named the bath "The Duchess Bath." The new bath is a great improvement on any of the present Rotorua baths. It is 40 feet by 20 feet. It is supplied with Rotorua water, fitted with electric light, and covered in, the roof being high, giving the bath a fine roomy appearance. There are six dressing rooms, three on each side of the bath. These at present are most elegantly furnished. The bath has been placed close to the old baths in the Sanatorium grounds. Their Royal Highnesses and party entered immediately on the Duchess turning the key, and their Royal Highnesses were shown over the building by Dr. Kenny.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, in reply to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, said the Boers were scattered over the Orange River and Transvaal colonies, and small portions of Cape Colony in commandos of 100 and 200, the largest mentioned being 600 strong. It was estimated that the total number of Boers in the field was 17,000. The rumors regarding peace negotiations were baseless.

LONDON, June 14.—Colonel Scobell, at dawn on the 6th, surprised Lotter's, one of Krutzing's commandos, consisting of 400, laagered in a valley at Kinscrown, preparing to attack Barkly East. The Boer pickets on a hill gave warning.

Colonel Scobell sent a squadron of Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Lukin, to reconnoiter the main column. Descending the hills in the darkness, Captain Lukin shouting "hands up," charged with his squadron.

The enemy bolted, leaving their spare horses and 12,000 rounds of ammunition. Fourteen prisoners were taken and a gun. At sunrise the British completed the rout of the Boers.

BERLIN, June 13.—The press is furious at the Transvaal Concessions Commission's report, because it upsets recent speculation in connection with the Netherlands Railway.

LONDON, June 14.—Amongst those who received medals at the presentation by the king yesterday were Majors General Hutton, Pole-Carew and a number of Australian officers. The King looked hale and hearty.

The Times says the significance of the event lay in the attitude of the spectators, showing that the King never more faithfully reflected the wishes of his people than by honoring with his own hand the soldiers who have shed their blood to cement the unity of the Empire. This also applies equally with regard to the medal bestowed on Lord Milner, whom the paper describes as a statesman instinctively identified both by the people and our enemies with the Imperial policy in South Africa. The Times points out that the bestowal of the medal on Lord Milner is a striking accordance with precedents, and cites the presentation of medals to Lord Canning, after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, to Lord Elgin, on the conclusion of the China war, and to the Marquis of Dufferin after the conquest of Burma.

NEW YORK, June 26.—According to a Times special from Washington the Boer sympathizers in the United States are making preparations for a visit by Mr. Krueger to this country in the autumn, which was announced some time ago by Montague Winant, the Transvaal representative in Washington. C. W. Van der Hoogt, an active Boer sympathizer of Washington, who has just returned there from New York, says a conference of leading pro-Boers was held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and that the chairman of the reception committee was chosen. He will be Consul General Pierce of the Orange Free State, whose office is in New York.

Mr. Van der Hoogt says the Boer agents in this country are in possession of complete information, both by telegraph and mail about the progress of the war, and that their cable advice show that Mrs. Botha's visit to Mr. Krueger is in no way connected with peace negotiations. Mrs. Botha took with her to Europe, detailed information from her husband and from General Schalkbarger, the acting President.

Mr. Van der Hoogt said that General Botha was permitted to communicate by cable with Mr. Krueger on condition that he would try to get Mr. Krueger to agree to certain peace terms favorable to Great Britain, and that the British authorities should see the dispatches. Botha carried out the assignment, and Krueger's reply was that independence was the first basis of any terms of peace.

PARIS, June 11.—Satisfaction is expressed in France at the British proposal with reference to the China settlement, otherwise Great Britain and France would have been virtually the sole guarantors of the East.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The Italian Consul Giovanni Branchi has received the following letter from a committee of English-speaking anarchists who held a meeting here this week:

"To the Italian Consul: Knowing the temper of the Paterson comrades, we, the English-speaking anarchists of New York and vicinity, would earnestly request you to desist from employing spies any further. We fear that if persisted in this may lead to bloodshed, which we deplore. THE COMMITTEE."

New York, June 18, 1901.
The meeting was attended by leading members of the anarchist group in Philadelphia, Providence and Boston. Four of the nine men at the meeting are physicians. The meeting was called because of threats made at a meeting of Paterson anarchists held Monday night.

It was decided to send a letter to the Consul General. The English-speaking anarchists had made an arrangement with the anarchists in Paterson by which the latter were to commit no act of violence for seven days. When that period has elapsed it will be known whether the Italian Consul has decided to abandon the spy system which, it is said, has been in operation since Bresci assassinated King Humbert.

When the Italian Consul was seen at his office he said: "It is an anonymous letter." He declined to give any interview, and when asked if he feared any violence he laughed but said nothing.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders of the House and a member of the Democratic National Committee, spoke with surprising freedom and frankness today concerning the general movement in the South for the disfranchisement of negroes. Clayton has just returned from his State, where a constitutional convention is now in session, and he declared boldly that when the convention completes its work there will be no more black voters in Alabama.

"We of the South are not afraid to grapple with the negro question as it should be grappled with," said Clayton. "By disfranchising the negroes we fear neither the loss of Democratic strength at home nor our present representation in Congress and the Electoral College. Those who predict that with the elimination of the negroes will come Republican ascendancy in any or all parts of the South speak without a proper knowledge of the Southern people. Democratic supremacy has been maintained in spite of negro suffrage, and that supremacy will be all the more secure when the blacks are wholly disfranchised. Witness the result in Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina."

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Sun this morning says: A plan to rehabilitate the Irish race on some South Pacific islands is the latest news from the Pacific slope to Irish patriots in this city. The news comes in the shape of a letter signed by one Joseph A. O'Donoghue, who says a letter will reach him at 391½ Ninth street, San Francisco. The letter is addressed to Captain John Kirwan, employed by the Mutual Gas Company at 26 Union Square.

O'Donoghue begins by saying he has received a letter from "a certain nation offering me the concession of a number of islands. The price," says the writer, "wouldn't be very large. The islands," he continues, "are rich in furs and in seals and turtles. The climate is temperate. They could become Irish, as they are not inhabited. The soil is fertile. They are near a Spanish-American republic."

The main point, O'Donoghue explained, is to be quick, and he suggests that the matter be brought before some wealthy Irishman or Irishmen in New York. According to the Sun's informant, who wants it understood that he is a patriot and in dead earnest, there will soon be a call for "a meeting of all Irish organizations here, and the matter will come up before the meeting."

Said this man: "It would be a great thing. There would be a new Ireland and new kings. There is no doubt that O'Donoghue has four islands in mind, and that they will be named after the four provinces of Ireland. Why, can't you see that every patriot in Ireland would leave the old country for the new kingdoms? Ireland would be depopulated. What would King Edward do then?"

LONDON, June 13.—The plague at Hongkong continues unabated. The total cases number 1,202 and the deaths 1,131.

Fourteen convicted murderers in Washington State may escape punishment because the Legislature mulled the statutes bearing on the matter.



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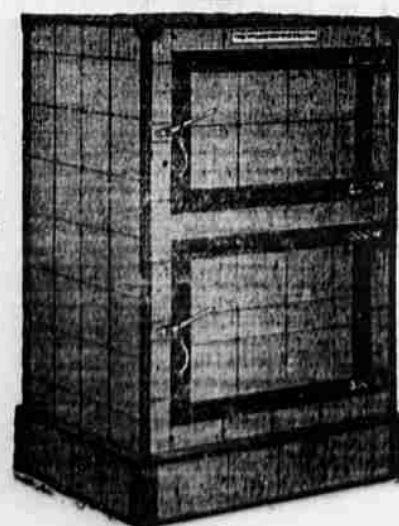
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Circulars will be sent on application.

Large Invoice of Crochery, French China and Glassware, just opened.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Sugar in New Zealand

SYDNEY, June 1.—A deputation of State members representing the sugar-growing districts asked Mr. Barton to prohibit black labor, and impose a duty on imported sugar, and an excise duty on sugar produced by black labor. The Federal Premier said the Government intended to prohibit black labor after a period consistent with the large interests involved. He avoided the question of a import duty.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Henson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Many sprains have been purchased by means of soldiers. They are so common that a troubling

KAMEHAMEHA GRADUATES

Male Students Put Aside Their Books.

There was a large attendance last night at the tenth commencement exercises of the Kamehameha School for boys. The big gymnasium hall had been converted into a veritable power of verdure and flowers, the horizontal bars and other apparatus having been interwoven with malle and ferns, and ropes of greens were hung from the center of the ceiling in all directions, the walls all around being hidden with banana and palm leaves. On the platform at the head of the hall under an artistic drapery of the Hawaiian and American flags, which were caught up with green leaves and flowers, were seated the graduates at one side and the trustees and teachers and the two ministers, Revs. W. M. Kincaid and E. S. Timoteo, at the other side.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid offered the opening invocation, and the song, "While I Have You," and a serenade by the third grade followed.

Benjamin J. Wright, one of Kamehameha's brightest young men, read the following salutatory:

About seventy years ago, when I may now call the good old days, whenever a malihini entered a Hawaiian house he was received with Hawaiian hospitality and everything in the house was free to him. With the same hospitable spirit we, the graduating class of 1901, welcome you all who have come with happy faces to this occasion.

With the deepest gratitude in behalf of my class we extend our greetings to these representing gentlemen of the board of trustees for their faithful work in carrying out the wishes of our beloved Alii, Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, founder of Kamehameha School.

Teachers, we greet you most cordially tonight. During the past years you have given us the most particular care and have fenced us under your control. By your good work we are made better, reliable boys and associated boys among the people.

Friends, we greet you with aloha; we appreciate the fact that you have interest in the Kamehameha boys. We are thankful for your friendship to the schools. As we stand here before you we are very glad to receive you with Kamehameha hospitality.

It is a time most fitting also for us to remember, as young Hawaiian graduates, our beloved Alii. As we are benefited by his gifts, so may we by following his noble example be uplifted by his life, as men may, if we covet her gentleness. In our ambitions may we remember our debt to the world and to the people. In our anxieties to earn and save money we will do well to cultivate his generosity. In striving after honor may we all learn that true humility is the best foundation.

Schoolmates dear, we give you one last farewell greeting, remembering that the pleasant days of our school life will end tonight. No more shall we appear in class rooms, in shops, on the farm and campus as your schoolmates. Before I end let me leave you with this one thought, as you rise to take the place of the graduating class, may you all have the ambition to carry out the name of Kamehameha higher, and be honored the land over.

A creditable essay on "Improvement of Farm Life in Hawaii," followed, being delivered in a clear, strong voice by its writer, Louis Alau, James K. Kuoha also read an essay, showing considerable merit, under the title of "Independence of Hawaii."

Some pretty music by the mandolin club followed, and Henry K. Ell read a paper on "Some Duties the Government Owes the People," which was greeted with cordial and continued applause.

The next number on the program was a very interesting one. James K. Sakuma explained how calabashes were formerly made by the Hawaiians, exhibiting the crude tools used, and when he had made himself clear on the point, he turned to a modern electric turning machine, which he set in operation, and gave a silent explanation of how calabashes are made in the present day. In the space of a few minutes, he turned out, from a square block of wood, a handsomely finished small calabash, receiving a hearty demonstration of appreciation from the audience.

A pretty rendition of "Clover Blossoms" was then given by the famous glee club of the school, and Jesse Nohokalu, who has carried away the highest honors of the class, read the valedictory.

After the presentation of the diplomas, according to the program, the pupils of the schools and the visitors joined in "Hawaii Pono!" in enthusiastic chorus, and Rev. E. S. Timoteo pronounced an impressive benediction.

A Kamehameha song by the Kamehameha boys and girls, and the tuncful call of the Kamehameha Girls School followed, the exercises closing with the preparatory and manual yells and a finale of three rousing cheers for the thirteen graduates of 1901, whose names are:

Edward Aline, Louis Alau, Harry Hanakahi, David Harbottle, Samuel Kaula, Henry K. Ell, James Kuoha, Kahaloa Kooki, William Martin, Jesse Nohokalu, William Punohu, James Sakuma, Benjamin J. Wright.

Louis Alau's paper on "Improvement of Farm Life in Hawaii" reads as follows: During the older time the Hawaiian made as much progress as could well have been expected of them. The cutting tools were made of stone or sharks' teeth or bamboo. Their axes were chiefly made of a hard, compact kind of lava found on the summit of the Volcano. The art of making them was handed down from father to son. The principal tool used in cultivating the soil was the hoe, which was either pointed or shaped into a flat blade at the end. With these rude tools extensive works were carried out, such as building terraces, leveling and subdividing the lava patches and constructing irrigating ditches after

the fashion in which the principal crops were taro and sweet potatoes. But when the man who had scientific training in agriculture came to our island, he tried to experiment with the soil by doing this he found out some of the reasons why the taro and sweet potatoes were planted, as well. From that time the improvement of our island grew up little by little till the present time.

Let us be encouraged as much as possible in the development of agriculture, for in this occupation we can most easily procure home and be independent of race friction, previous judgment and opinion. I am inclined to believe that it is not very good for the Hawaiians to live in the cities and towns. The Hawaiian is a child of nature and his home is in the country. A fearful rate of mortality among the Hawaiians prevails in nearly all the cities and towns; it is not so in the country. With land selling at low prices, it is possible for an industrious family to purchase a small farm, construct a house and furnish a home.

What shall we do? Shall we let all the improvement of our islands be done by the foreigners? Or shall we take this matter in our own hands and improve them more by raising cattle and horses? Besides that, we can make our own butter instead of getting it from the foreign countries.

But before we take up this kind of work we must have some training so we can direct our work, but if we had not this kind of training we can not direct our work. In taking up such work as farming we must have courage in order to succeed; if we fail at first we must not be discouraged and leave the work; we must keep on working till we succeed.

Dealing with this kind of work is a very hard thing for us Hawaiians, because we think farming is one of the lowest forms of work that a man who is educated can undertake. It is a very foolish idea for us young men to say that, because it is said that "the farmer is the backbone of the country."

It is not very long ago that new kind of training was introduced in our islands, so we see now our islands are becoming prosperous, and agriculture is one of the most important works for the future.

There is only one thing we will fall in improving more our islands: that is the lack of land. The land that we have now is very small and most of the government lands are sold to the plantations. This improvement of the farm is good not only for those who take up this kind of work but is good for the whole population, as well as the government.

It is said by one of our prominent men that it is a pleasure to him to see farms cultivated with fruits and vegetables. So it is their duty to see this thing, and to sell some of the government land to the poor people.

At Maui one of our lady friends is trying hard to get some of the government land for the purpose of bringing the young men who are educated to use the kind of mind and hand in cultivating our own land.

In regard to the way we live, we are in the habit of living together, whether we are working or not. So it is a very foolish idea; we must separate, each one to his duty. When a young man becomes a farmer he must stay by himself, and it is his duty of his family or friends to visit him only once in awhile, so as to help him a great deal in improving his work.

So far as it is now the desire for farming is increasing. We know this is true; that before this school had no banana field, no vegetable gardens, no sorghum field, but now we have all these things, and they are growing very well.

There have been grown already at Kamehameha, cabbages, watermelons, muskmelons, onions, tomatoes, pineapples, corn, etc., besides a number of different kinds of flowers and forest trees. This kind of training will help the Kamehameha boys a great deal when they get out in the world.

MARCONI SUES FRED'K. J. CROSS

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., has brought suit against Frederick J. Cross, manager of the Inter-Island Telegraph Company, in the First Circuit Court, for \$5,000 and an account, which the company claims is due them as the second payment of \$11,000 for installing the system of wireless telegraph now in operation between the various islands of the group from Oahu to Hawaii.

The company claims to be a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of Great Britain and having its principal office and place of business in the city of London, England.

The company, by its attorneys, Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, states that on October 31, 1899, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a written agreement. The name of the corporation was then the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Co., Ltd., which was changed later to Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company.

In pursuance of the agreement the plaintiff furnished the defendant the instruments necessary for installation in duplicate for the system of wireless telegraph between the various islands of the Hawaiian group, except that the island of Lanai was substituted for that of Kauai by mutual consent and agreement between the plaintiff and defendant, and the plaintiff furnished his experts to remain on the Hawaiian Islands until the work was completed, and that the defendant, in working order, and did all other acts and things required of it under said agreement and necessary to entitle it to a performance by the defendant of his part of the agreement.

On or before February 1, 1901, the work mentioned in the agreement was completed, and the installations finished and working within the meaning and intent of the agreement, so the plaintiff alleges.

They claim there is now due and owing from Cross to the plaintiff company the sum of \$5,000, lawful money of the United States, being the second half of the payment of \$11,000 in the agreement, together with the sum of \$500 sterling, being the first year's rent in advance, which same the defendant is alleged to have refused and neglected and still refuses to pay, which plaintiff says is in direct contravention to the law. The plaintiff asks that the defendant be cited to appear at the August term of the First Circuit Court to make answer.

Disorder on Canadian Pacific

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 28.—The first August strike of the Canadian Pacific Railway occurred yesterday, when it is reported that striking section men at Revelstoke, B. C., attacked three non-striking substitutes. No serious injury was done to either side. Officials of the company anticipate an early settlement of the strike.

OILY BILL'S JOB.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Attorney General	\$4,800.00
Deputy High Sheriff (Chancellor)	1,500.00
Salary of License Inspector	2,000.00
Salary of License Clerk	2,000.00
Pay of Stenographer	1,800.00
Power pay-roll increased to	7,520.00
Salary of Meteorologist (increased to)	2,000.00
Salary of City Sanitary Officer	2,000.00
Unpaid bills, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901—	
Department Public Works	10,021.61
Treasury Department	454.45
Health Department	1,509.40
Deputy Sheriff, Koolapoko (increased to)	1,200.00
Deputy Sheriff, Koolapoko (increased to)	1,200.00
District Magistrate, South Kona (increased to)	1,600.00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

There was little accomplished in the House yesterday in the way of results that would interest the public. The Representatives did a good day's work however, and seemed to be trying to get their end of the lawmaking business in shipshape before the final adjournment, some three weeks hence.

When the House convened yesterday morning, the first thing that was done, after the reading of the minutes and their acceptance, was the introduction of the following report, by the committee on accounts:

Representatives' compensation	\$6,000.00
Mileage	559.90
Officers' salaries	1,638.00
Unpaid bills, last session	2,888.30
House Journal	1,317.75
Printing	118.00
Translation	123.00
Typewriting	182.35
Committee public health	26.00
Committee enrollment	3.00
Committee finance	105.00
Committee military	100.50
Stationery	122.50
Committee public lands	25.00
Committee accounts	40.00
Miscellaneous committee	5.00
Total	\$13,276.20
Drawn by Senate	16,723.02
Balance in Treasury	.78

Amount of appropriation, \$30,000.00

Beckley then spoke concerning the new vessel, which is to run from Molokai to the different islands in the interest of the people. He said that he had had several talks with practical sailors, and they gave him the following figures as being the ones upon which the vessel could be run, producing the greatest amount of work for the least amount of money:

Captain's salary	\$125.00
First engineer	125.00
Assistant engineer	100.00
Chief officer	80.00
Donkey driver	40.00
Cook	40.00
Cabin steward	35.00
Ten deckhands	300.00
Two firemen	40.00
Provisions for crew	250.00
Coal, three trips per month	275.00
Incidentals	40.00
Oil for engines	15.00
Oil for deck lamps	4.00
Paints and oils	10.00

Total, for two years \$35,976.00 At 11:30 the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The major portion of the afternoon session was taken up with the review of the expense bill preparatory to its third reading. Clerk McNeuha was some two hours gone from cover to cover. At the conclusion of the reading the Representatives offered several amendments. Among these the following were the more important:

Emmett suggested that the sum of \$5,000 be set aside for the St. Louis Exposition. He stated that there was already an appropriation made for the Charleston Exposition by means of which the educational exhibit now in Buffalo would be taken to the Southern city. The speaker suggested that it would not be a bad idea to make a display at St. Louis that would outlive anything of the kind that the islands had ever made. The motion was passed.

Dickey asked that the assessor of Maui be reimbursed to the extent of \$338.70 because of extra taxes he had paid into the treasury. After some discussion in which the introducer of the resolution assured the legislators that there would be no more money taken out of the treasury, but that a transfer would be made from one book in the Department of Public Works to another, the motion was passed.

Five thousand two hundred dollars, on the motion of Beckley, was set aside with which to subsidize a steamboat to ply between this port and Molokai.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned.

Geographical Miles.

The Advertiser is in receipt of the following communication: "Would you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper, whether the distance from here to San Francisco is 2,685 miles, and around the world of about 25,000 miles, is meant knots (nautical miles) or land miles. Information on the above subject will very much oblige."

Distances at sea are measured by the geographical or nautical mile, on land by the statute mile. The circumference of the globe, about 25,000 miles, is measured by the geographical mile.

The geographical mile is one-eighth of a degree of the earth's equator, or 2,025 yards. A statute mile, the legal mile of the United States, is 1,760 feet.

In point of fact the length of a nautical mile varies with the latitude. The United States Hydrographic Office, however, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have adopted 6,080 feet as its constant length. The British Admiralty has adopted 6,080 feet.

The Standard Oil Company is seeking to secure control of 100 of the largest Kansas City tanks.

The ship Fale of Clyde cleared from San Francisco on June 11th for Honolulu with a large general cargo.

HIGHBINDER ARE EXTORTING MONEY

The police have information which leads them to believe that an organized society of highbinder is at work among the Chinese, and efforts will be made to break up the gang. For several weeks depredations of one kind or another, stories of extortion or money from men whom society highbinder thought would fear the police if their occupations were made public, have been common talk among the Chinese, but few had the courage to go to the police station and tell the authorities of what was going on.

Shortly after 10 o'clock a black hack was driven hastily up to the station and a well known Chinese, who conducted an opium joint during the prohibitory days, jumped out and finding Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth in the receiving office, told him that several Chinese men suspected of belonging to the highbinder society, had threatened him during the evening, and he feared that they would repeat their threats and visits. The Deputy Sheriff at once sent off three special officers to the premises of the Chinese with orders to place the first men who entered them under arrest.

The man who asked for police protection is wealthy. It is reported that of late he has had a questionable occupation which the alleged highbinder believed would give them an opportunity of extorting money on pain of money being made last night shortly after dark, and promptly refused. They came again and again, and were met with a refusal in each instance. At length the victim thought that the motives of the men were of such a nature that it was best to acquiesce in the demand, and the Deputy Sheriff at once set the machinery of the detective department at work with the result that a lame Chinese was arrested as a suspect, and is now being investigated.

Three nights ago a raid of highbinder was made upon the house of a Chinese who failed to yield blackmail. They approached his place stealthily, and suddenly tore down his lattice-work, destroyed plants, crockery and anything they could lay their hands upon and fled without being discovered. The police were informed of the depredation and the Deputy Sheriff at once set the machinery of the detective department at work with the result that a lame Chinese was arrested as a suspect, and is now being investigated.

It is anticipated that lively times will ensue when the society becomes thoroughly organized, and the membership increases. Such an organization was pretty well launched during the plague last year, but as the Chinese were generally scattered over the city, little in the way of effecting a strong organization could be done.

The cruiser Philadelphia sailed for Pago Pago from San Francisco on the 21st instant, to be absent about two months. A number of men to be stationed at Pago Pago and stores for the American station there are being taken by the cruiser.

HIGH PRAISE

Rev. Enoch Hill of Grand Junction, Iowa, indorses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Era Headlight, Grand Junction, Iowa.

No higher praise can be offered nor better references given concerning the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the many voluntary testimonials from ministers of the gospel which have come from all parts of the country. One of these is from Rev. Enoch Hill, pastor of the M. E. Church of Grand Junction, Iowa, who says:

"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy having been used in my family with highly gratifying results. For three or four years I was a sufferer from general debility. I seemed to be lacking in vitality. I was tired out most of the time and sleep gave me no rest or refreshment. I was troubled with headache much of the time, and my illness incapacitated me for energetic work in my pastorate."

"A sister-in-law, living in Nebraska, who had suffered very much, and who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, recommended them to me, and I decided to try them. I had taken but two or three doses of the pills when I found that they were helping me, and further use of the remedy brought such relief that I am glad to offer this public recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the interest of suffering humanity."

"My wife was troubled much as I was, and the pills also proved of the greatest benefit in her case."

"I have recommended the pills to many whom I have met in my work, and am always pleased to indorse the medicine, the excellence of which has been established within my own observation."

Signed, REV. ENOCH HILL. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams-Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

FOR A CHILD

who is "not doing well"—the condition occurs now and then with all children.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a food that begins to build you up at once—of course, it don't show at once.

"Not doing well" means that the child is not getting the good of his food. Not today, or this week; it may have been going on for a month; before it begins to show in the child's condition.

You want him to get back to turning his usual food into strength.

You want the food that begins to build, up at once.

We'll send you a bottle to try. (If you like.)

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, June 27, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK Capital Val Bid Ask

MERCANTILE

N. S. Smith's Dry Goods

Co. Ltd.

L. S. Kerr & Co. Ltd

RETAIL

K. W. A.

Honolulu

Haw. Agricultural

Co. Ltd.

Hawaiian Sugar Co.

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DEATH OF PINGREE

Michigan's Former Governor Dead.

LONDON, June 18.—Ex-Governor Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan died tonight at 11:35. His son was the only one present at the time. The attending doctor left Mr. Pingree's bedside at about 11:15, promising to return shortly. H. S. Pingree, Jr., who had been watching at his father's side for four days, and who has not removed his clothes during the time, noticed a sudden change in his father's condition. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when his father died peacefully without warning and without speaking a word.

Young Pingree has wired to his mother and his uncle in the United States not to come to London. The body of Mr. Pingree will be embalmed and taken to his home.

The diagnosis made by London specialists of the cancerous affection of the intestines, from which Mr. Pingree suffered, left no hope for the patient's recovery. Toward the end of his illness Mr. Pingree suffered great pain and weakened rapidly. He was unable to retain nourishment. His mind, however, remained fairly clear. During the whole of Tuesday he was practically kept alive by injections of strychnine and drugs administered to lessen his pain.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Hazen S. Pingree, widow of ex-Governor Pingree, arrived in this city from Detroit this morning with her daughter, Hazel H. Pingree, and her husband's brother, E. S. Pingree. The party had started from Detroit as soon as they learned of the seriousness of Governor Pingree's illness in London, but received a cablegram early today that there was no use continuing their journey, as the Governor's condition was so bad that he could not live until they arrived. Later the news of his death came.

STORY OF PINGREE'S LIFE.

DETROIT, June 18.—Hazen Senior Pingree was born in Denmark, Me., in 1840. In 1862 he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and served until the end of the war, when he located in Detroit as a shoemaker. From this humble beginning he went up the ladder with a rush, and at the time of his death was the owner of a large shoe manufactory and a wealthy man.

In 1888 the Republican party nominated ex-Governor Pingree for Mayor of Detroit and he was elected by over 2,000 majority. He was re-elected in 1891, 1892 and 1895 by increased majorities each time. In 1896 Mr. Pingree was elected Governor of Michigan by 83,000 plurality, running ahead of the national ticket by 24,000 votes. He was re-elected Governor in 1898 by 160,000 plurality, and served out his term. Last March he started on a trip to South Africa, which resulted in his death in London.

Ex-Governor Pingree, while he was Mayor, accomplished many municipal reforms, among others forcing the gas company to lower rates 50 cents per thousand; establishing the public lighting plant; organizing the Detroit Railway on a three-cent fare basis; lowering telephone rates, and breaking up a number of sewer and paving rings that were thriving when he came into office. His potato-patch scheme for the relief of the poor of the city was extensively copied and brought him much fame. While Governor Mr. Pingree devoted his energies toward securing a law taxing railroads and other corporations on an ad valorem basis, instead of specifically on their earnings. His efforts resulted in the passage of a law along these lines by the last Legislature.

Mr. Pingree leaves a widow and two children, a son and a daughter.

EXTENSION OF THE GEARY ACT

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Congress at its next session will in all probability extend the provisions of the Geary law relating to the exclusion of Chinese laborers, for at least another ten-year period. This will be done if that body acts upon the recommendation of the officials whose duty it is to execute the law relating to the exclusion of the Chinese, which expires next May.

Already the labor organizations of the country are beginning to advocate the extension of the exclusion act. The action of the Chinese in this country in organizing for the purpose of fighting the re-enactment of the law so obnoxious to them, and the movement toward securing signatures to petitions to Congress with this purpose in view, as well as the intent to enlist the services of the Chinese Minister in their cause, have already created some uneasiness on the part of the labor organizations. These bodies are now at work formulating a sentiment in favor of excluding the Chinese for at least ten years longer, and it is claimed a number of Congressmen have already pledged themselves to vote in conformity with the sentiment.

The law relating to the exclusion of the Chinese expires by limitation next May, and if Congress does not act at the coming session it will be impossible to do anything in this direction until December 1899, unless an extra session should be called.

There is a great deal of uncertainty as to the part of those interested in the Chinese question, and this is due to the lack of information in relation to a treaty negotiated in the Chinese Minister at Washington. If Congress should fail to extend the exclusion act, there would be no change in the situation regarding the coming of Chinese into this country until December 1, 1901, as the provisions of that treaty are not operative until the expiration of the exclusion act, which expires in 1899.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Spain is falling in India. Postoffice are active in Sacramento. The Cuban trade is not serious. Clyde Fitch has written a new play. More rioting is reported from Russia. English is to be used in Manila courts. The Kintuck has left Nagasaki for Seattle.

Mrs. McKinley was gaining strength June 18. Ex-Senator Cheney of New Hampshire is dead. The butchers' strike in San Francisco is ended.

A heavy snowfall has taken place in Colorado. An American railroad is to be built in Guatemala. San Diego wants a railroad to the Colorado river.

Cold and drought have injured the Eastern crops. There was a small train smash-up at Napa last week. The conviction of Earl Russell for bigamy is doubtful.

Counterfeit American dollars are being used in Mexico. Two more negroes were lynched last week in Louisiana. A big company is to operate the Nevada copper mines.

The Kaiser has predicted a long era of peace for his people. The new judges of the Philippine courts have taken the oath. A new fish hatchery has been established at Redding, Cal.

Several deaths have resulted in Chicago of late from heat. Rev. J. L. Dyer, the pioneer Methodist, died at Denver last week. A windstorm wrought great damage in South Dakota last week.

The friends of the Boers held a big meeting in London June 18. The Indians of Washington have declared war upon the whites. General Wm. Montgomery Gardner, veteran of two wars, is dead.

The Russian plague commission has declared Egypt infected territory. The Christian Endeavor Convention ended on June 16 at Santa Ana. The insured oil trust has been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company.

Captain Reichman, U.S.A., says there is good discipline in the Boer army. The third trial of Dr. Kennedy in New York has resulted in a disagreement. Pingree wanted to bring the patriot Boers and their families to America.

A German woman has made the first ascent of Mt. Gelmerhorn, Switzerland. Increased car fares led to a serious disturbance in Rio de Janeiro last week. The Chicago Telephone Company furnishes free luncheons to the hello girls.

An Arctic vessel reports having spoken the whaler Bella Ann in the North Sea. Lulu Delich, the heiress, is to marry Peter Donahue Martin of San Francisco. The bridge and trackmen on the Canadian Pacific have gone out on a strike.

Crichton J. Foraker has been appointed United States Marshal of New Mexico. Bryan has denied that he is affiliated with the third party movement in Georgia. The troops of Cailles are to surrender according to a late dispatch from Manila.

John Biddle of Pittsburg has been convicted of the murder of Thos. D. Kanney. J. C. Stubbs is said to be slated to handle the traffic of the big railroad combine. A party of Yale College men will make a trip to the Arctic for fun and specimens.

Von Buelow's frank characterization of Bismarck is said to have given offense to the Kaiser. One woman is suing another in Indianapolis for \$5,000 for the loss of her husband's love.

Towne's oil company has incorporated at Austin, Texas, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. Germany now favors arbitration. This is a decided change since The Hague conference.

The National Editorial Association will in its future exclude all papers that offer premiums. Commissioner Peck's report on the Paris Exposition has been filed with the Government printer.

Because he was discouraged in his study of the English language, a Cuban boy committed suicide. The English attitude on the Chinese tariff is firmly opposed to the increase of duty on rice and opium.

The Itata case has been dismissed, the commission finding that the United States' action was proper. C. W. Von der Hoogt, a Boer sympathizer at Washington, says the Boers have gained great ground.

Andrew Clark, Jr., son of the Senator, was married June 15 to Miss Mabel D. Foster at Butte, Montana. An alleged American is charged with murder in England. It is thought to be a case of mistaken identity.

Rapid transit by electrical system between Chicago and Milwaukee will be a fact by the first of next year. Wm. H. Young, who worked out the idea of Howe in the sewing machine, died a pauper in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Lulu Kennedy, because of having been found guilty of the murder of her husband, has been sent to the State prison of Kansas for the term of ten years. Andrew and Fred, Kramer, two children aged 3 and 4 years, were roasted to death in a barn near Madison, California. The children had been playing with matches.

The passion play given by the Scheldt tribe of Indians near Vancouver, B. C., was performed with much success. Over 2,500 Indians visited the scene of the primitive drama.

Father Mathias has been transferred from Sika to an obscure town on the Copper river. The change has caused much indignation among the Greek Catholics of Alaska.

Hamburg-American Steamship Company denies having broken faith with the U.S. Pa Railroad, and will allow them to handle the share and of the enterprise.

The University has raised the second term for the endowment fund. A New York recently tried to shoot ex-Governor Bland of Washington in St. Paul, Minn. last week.

James T. Lee of Butte, Montana, has started a new mining strike in the Arizona hills, denying against the expense of the State.

Mrs. Lee has been thrown out of the University at Newport News, Virginia, because of her operations on account of the strike.

Madame Justice Weston, sitting on the bench at Quebec, has been asked to give a final bid of \$100,000 for an individual who had been asked to give a final bid of \$100,000.

Massachusetts is coming to America. Allison is a Presidential possibility. The capital of China will continue to be Peking.

The Mount Desert Island has arrived in New York. The business outlook in the States is very bright. The Mexican building at Buffalo has been opened.

The Gulf of California is to be tapped by a railroad. An Indian outbreak is feared in Northern California. The reported Indian outbreak near Denver is false.

The official time of the new warship Illinois is 17.45 knots. Miguel Otero has been reappointed Governor of New Mexico. The Australian election law will probably be adopted in Cuba.

The dam at Buena Vista is reported to be in an insecure condition. Cuban independence may be an accomplished fact by next Christmas. It is denied that political and other disturbances continue in Colombia.

Lipton has proposed a race across the Atlantic to follow the cup series. War Department statistics show that 30,000 Filipinos have been captured. The work on the new electric line from Los Angeles to San Pedro has begun.

The Leyland line steamer Asaynia is ashore off the coast of Newfoundland. Four people were killed in a train wreck at Flint, Michigan, on the 10th. Haggin, the California millionaire, will build a \$1,000,000 mansion in New York.

Seventy-seven per cent of the population of England are residents of cities. Mrs. Nickerson of Sonoma took a header off her bicycle which may prove fatal. Twenty-four mosquitoes can be sent over a single wire by a French inventor's system.

Hospitals that keep liquors for the use of their patients must pay the war revenue tax. Emperor William recently led a swim battle near Berlin. The battle began at daybreak.

The Chinese of New York are making an organized campaign against the exclusion law. Jules Henrievaux, the great glass manufacturer, says that the coming age will be one of glass.

The Detroit Athletic Club recently made several new records at the Stadium in Buffalo. The Native daughters of the Golden West will hold their next annual convention in Sacramento.

Captain Impey of the Navy has been reduced ten numbers because he refused to pay a dentist's bill. Miss Ellen Lee, daughter of General Fitzhugh Lee, was married to Lieut. Alex. of Texas recently.

An explosion in the cartridge factory at Les Moulins, France, resulted in the death of many people. The Lepic Book Conference has not resulted in anything important as yet. The body is composed of publishers.

Prof. Bronson of Lehigh University was badly hazed on the 15th by students he had "finked" in his physics' classes. Prof. Dewar of London has succeeded in liquefying hydrogen and carrying it through the streets of that city in a jar.

The population of the United Kingdom is 41,454,573, an increase in ten years of 3,721,606. Ireland shows a loss of population. A bouquet containing a dagger was recently sent over the footlights to Sybil Sanderson while she was singing in Paris.

Phillips, the corn broker, has \$1,000,000 in different cities of the United States awaiting an expected turn in the corn situation. Lone Wolf and fifteen of his braves have entered a protest at Washington against the settlement of Oklahoma by the whites.

A cruiser and twelve Government buildings were burned in a fire at St. Petersburg recently. The damage done is 10,000,000 rubles. A Los Angeles burglar was recently scared from the house he was ransacking by a talkative parrot. He left his bundle behind him.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways are to be consolidated with the Union Pacific. The Harriman syndicate is back of the deal. The places of the striking machinists in Detroit and Chicago are being filled by the engineering students of the University of Michigan.

A park may be built in New York to include Fraunces Tavern, a resort of Washington and other revolutionary characters on both sides. J. S. Waugh has been arrested in Santa Rosa for having sold a laundry which Mrs. Marie Bernard of San Francisco says was her property.

Sabias Banca, an American, was executed at Chihuahua, Mexico, one day last week for brutally murdering an aged Mexican merchant last August. Frank Connor, of the Watsonville Register, was hurt last week by being hit with a loose pulley. It is thought that he has been injured internally.

The Trinity Copper Mines Company intend building a railroad from their property to the Southern Pacific railroad, something like eleven miles away. Henry S. Frick has become interested in projects for the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg. With his son he is visiting the famous museums of the old world.

Branches of the Canadian Pacific are being built in Manitoba to market their grain. The province will produce between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels of wheat. M. Drumont, one of the Algerian members of the French Chamber of Deputies, attacked the Government so severely in a recent debate that he was forcibly ejected from the house.

A man arrested by the London police for the crime of murder, arson and robbery says he can prove an alibi. The crime with which he is charged was committed in 1891. The prisoner was arrested in New Zealand in 1890.

President Newhall of the steel trust recently bought the Bethlehem steel works for some New York bankers. After the purchase was made they changed their minds. Now he threatens to turn the works and compete with the firm for whom the purchase was made, and great is their anxiety thereat.

Five negroes were hanged on the same scaffold at the same moment at Belize, B.M. on the 15th inst. The men met their deaths with stoical calmness. The corpses were said to be hung in a kind of outlaws where women purveyors were to make war on the whites.

Henry A. Dineen, Jr., is dead. Formerly he was the Indian police. The United States Indian Service is at work.

The new French submarine boat has broken a failure. The machinists' strike is soon to be ended on the Coast.

The battleship Albatross has sailed from New York for Newark. Alleged charity workers have been arrested in San Francisco.

The Prince and Princess Hatzfeld are visiting the Western States. Chicago servant girls are forming a union and demand an 8-hour day.

The survey for a railroad across Western Alaska has just been completed. Nome was swept by a disastrous blaze on May 25, the loss being estimated at \$125,000.

The steamer Nome City, first to arrive from Nome, reached Port Townsend June 18. Restaurant keepers and employees at San Francisco will soon adjust their differences.

Coal mines in West Virginia with a capacity of six million tons a year have combined. The 125th anniversary of Bunker Hill was celebrated enthusiastically on the Mainland.

McGlade, the San Francisco alleged forger of salary warrants, is to have his fifth trial. The halibut fishing schooner White Wings is believed to have been lost on Vancouver.

Several native judges in the Philippines were accused of fraud and have been dismissed. While protecting a girl from abuse, Dr. John Jessup was shot by a drunken father in San Francisco.

A fatal boiler explosion took place at Trinidad, Colorado. Two men were killed and several injured. The Southern Pacific Company is being sued for \$50,000 damages for the death of a Pullman car porter.

Berkeley, California, is to erect a church as a memorial to Bishop William Kip, the first Episcopal Bishop of California. Labor unions are prepared to fight the Chinese. They will demand that the exclusion law be re-enacted with amendments.

Senator T. C. Platt is said to favor Odell as his successor. The powers decline to permit Chinese troops to return to Peking. A mountain of sulphur has been discovered in the Cassiar district.

England is opposed to the increase of duty on Chinese rice and cereals. The stamp issue record so far this year exceeds that of the whole of 1900. The Union Pacific executive department may operate the Southern Pacific.

The Kaiser has ordered a schooner-yacht to be built in the United States. France will control the Yunnan road as Russia does the Manchurian line. Edward Leaguers of San Francisco are canvassing for funds for a convention.

A 20-round bout between Smith and Bernstein at Los Angeles was called a draw. David Belasco has refused to allow Rejane, the French actress, to play "Zaza."

"Healer" Dowle declares that the Chicago doctors have formed a plot to kidnap him. A fourth daughter was born to the Carbons on June 18. She will be called Anastasia.

Shipments of horses to South Africa from Great Britain will continue during the summer. Flagler, the millionaire oil man, is to marry Mrs. Minnie Walkup-Ketchum, a Chicago widow.

Thousands of boomers are waiting for the opening of the Indian lands of Oklahoma reservation. It is reported that Botha has repudiated Krueger, and that he will continue peace negotiations.

Emperor William, King Edward and the Czar will probably meet August 14 at the Berlin review. Some New York swindlers, being debarred from the use of the mails, have made use of the express service.

Emperor William has ordered the squadron commanded by Prince Henry to proceed to Cadix to meet the returning squadron from China. The contract labor law is now practically nullified. Little attempt is being made to enforce it, and there has been much difficulty in securing convictions.

Antonio Joseph, Jr., son of the New Mexican Delegate to Congress, surprised his schoolmates at Jarvis Hall, Denver, by marrying the daughter of a poor Swedish carpenter.

Texas rangers had a severe engagement near Laredo with a gang of Mexican bandits guilty of three murders, in which one of the latter was killed and one made prisoner.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors made a thorough investigation of the needs of San Francisco, Oakland and other places around San Francisco bay during their recent visit.

Rev. C. G. Adams of San Francisco shot and killed Dr. John G. Jessup, who interfered when the former was abusing his daughter, Agnes Adams. The minister was under the influence of liquor.

Earl Russell is to be charged with perjury. Murderer Warburton has been convicted in San Rafael and sent to prison for thirty years.

Judge Palmer of Denver has cited ministers for contempt of court, carrying out his threat to punish those who criticized him. Walter Greer Campbell, charged with fraud by a Cincinnati man, is said to have secured a quarter of a million dollars.

A Mormon agent is seeking a concession from the Mexican Government for the purpose of settling a thousand Mormons. The transport Thomas, which sails from the Mainland on the 23 of July, will carry 90 teachers to the Philippines.

A pigeon became entangled in the electric wires at Redlands, Cal., and stopped the city's water supply for two hours. After lively fighting with the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, a British expedition has captured supplies and killed many natives.

The value of forests in the Philippines is said to be great. The scarcity of labor will be the chief obstacle in lumbering. The Government intends to make some investigations regarding explosives. A board of officers has been appointed for that purpose.

Colonel Infant and Guivara, representatives of General Canles, have signed the name of their principal in an agreement to surrender at Manila on June 16. Forty-three young horses from Rancho de Paso, the horse ranch of J. B. Haggin, the great horseman, in California, recently sold for \$4,000 in New York.

Mrs. Annie Lockhart of Los Angeles will die just now, but she will live in the memory of all who knew her. The body of an Italian man was found in the city of New York. The body was found in the city of New York.

At the Y. M. C. A. convention in London, on the 15th inst., during the meeting held in the First Baptist Church, which was being addressed by Mr. Hall of Chicago, one of the audience men (exception) was extremely noisy and was at the head of the audience.

Notice!

All persons who have purchased rubber Garden Hose from us during the past two years will please call at our office and state as near as possible the date of their last purchase. On receipt of the necessary information customers will receive a consideration of value to them.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

D Will Keep

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

SCLEAN

And
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And in
Good Condition.

One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel containers.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
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AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 5,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 40,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

ELGINS stand for what is right in time

keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbolic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kakaia Mill and the Kaimuki Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORN,
Kakaia, Hawaii, Agent for the
Hawaiian Islands.

An illustration of a sugar cane field. In the foreground, there is a dense field of harvested sugar cane stalks lying on the ground. In the background, several tall sugar cane plants are still standing. Overlaid on the center of the image is the word "SUGAR" in large, bold, serif capital letters. The letters have a slightly distressed or weathered appearance, with some internal shading. The overall style is that of a vintage woodcut or engraving.

General Shipping

The steamer Karamania (Br.), owners, etc., were awarded recently the sum of £4,100 for towing the steamer on a Amela (Port), into Lisbon, in December last. The Dona Amela was on the voyage from New York to Lisbon, and she broken her shaft. The Karamania took her in tow on November 24 and reached port with her on December 3d, after towing her a distance of 292 miles.

It is reported that a company with a capital of at least \$3,000,000 is being organized in Philadelphia to build another shipbuilding plant on the Delaware river. The promoters of the company claim that \$2,600,000 has already been subscribed, and they have optioned a lot of ground at Chester, Pa., where it is proposed to erect the plant.

Messrs. Geiricha & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd, have received the following cable from Cherbourg: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse passed under Hook light vessel at 12:42 p. m. today, May 28th, arrived at Cherbourg Breakwater at 12:03 p. m. today, Sunday, June 2d. Time 138 hours, 15 minutes. Distance, 5,138 miles; average, 33 miles per hour. Daily runs: May 29th, 497 miles (smooth sea); May 30th, 521 miles (moderate weather); May 31st, 553 miles (moderate weather); June 1st, 507 miles (moderate weather); June 2d, 555 miles (moderate weather); June 3d, 553 miles (smooth).

ship Company's new steamer Monterey, recently launched at Cran's shipyard, returned to Philadelphia on June 1st, after an unusually successful speed trial off the Breakwater. The maximum speed developed by her was 18.47 knots. As the Monterey is to carry mail, she is built under Government requirements. The new ship is 341 feet long between perpendiculars, her beam is 47 feet 6 inches, draft 20 feet and displacement 6,325 tons. She has vertical inverted triple expansion engines, the cylinders of which are 23½, 39 and 65 inches respectively, with 42-inch stroke. She is fitted with four Scotch boilers. Her net tonnage is 4,702. It is expected that she will be on the line within a month, to ply between New York, Havana and Mexican ports. Accommodations are provided for 112 first-class, 60 second-class and 48 steerage passengers. Electric lighting is used throughout, 550 lights being distributed through the ship.

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A St. Louis dispatch says: The H. H. Hickles Saddlery Company's plant, a 4-story building on the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Olive streets, was destroyed by fire which broke out at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire was preceded by an explosion. Fire Chief Hawley estimates the damage to the Hickles plant at \$250,000 to stock and \$100,000 to the building, and to the Reynolds Carriage Company at \$50,000. The damage to the Celias' saloon will not exceed \$10,000. The damage to the Lambert Pharmacy, Geo.

